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24 November 1961

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



25X1

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24 November 1961

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CONTENTS

25X1

25X1

4. Dominican Republic: Opposition presses for harsher measures against Trujillo supporters; some hostility displayed toward Balaguer himself. (*Page ii*)

5. Congo: Parliament supports Adoula; Gizenga's influence appears to be declining. (*Page iv*)

25X1

7. South Korea: Factional conflict in ruling junta may be renewed following General Pak's return from visit to Washington. (*Page v*)

25X1

9. Czechoslovakia: Party boss Novotny's downgrading of former President Gottwald appears designed to combat factional strife in Czech party. (*Page vi*)

10. Watch Committee Conclusions. (*Page vii*)

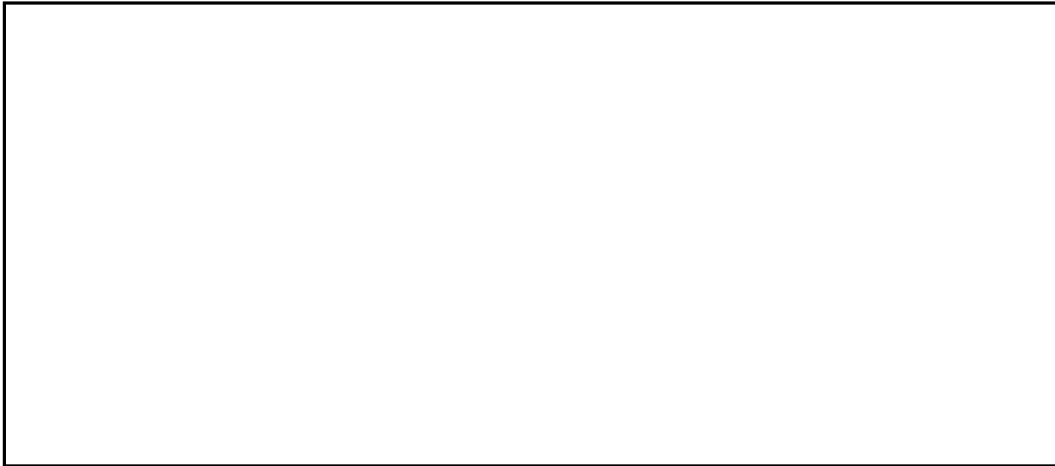
25X1

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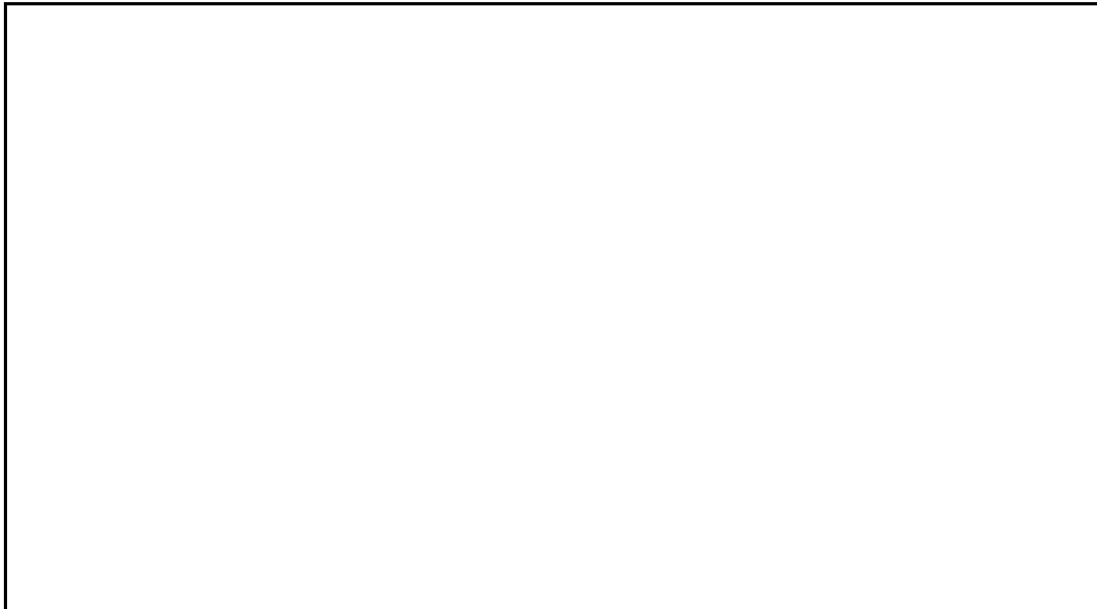
24 November 1961

DAILY BRIEF

25X1



25X1



*Dominican Republic: President Balaguer's moderate regime is already beginning to run into trouble as the current wave of national jubilation subsides. The public continues to press for vengeance against those who carried out Trujillo brutalities. The first open display of hostility against Balaguer since the crisis of last week occurred on 22 November during a demonstration before the presidential palace. The anti-Balaguer sentiment is being stimulated mainly by the 14 of June party (PCJ), which, though much smaller than the moderate National Civic Union, is strong among students and in the capital city. There are indications of a split in the PCJ between more moderate leaders and an extremist faction which is reportedly considering violent action in an attempt to bring down the regime.

Balaguer strengthened his regime significantly with the appointment on 22 November of the Rodriguez Echevarria

24 Nov 61

DAILY BRIEF

ii

25X1

brothers to key military posts. General Rafael Rodriguez Echevarria, who enhanced his reputation as a decisive leader and gained the support of the moderate opposition when he led the brief military action of 19 November against the Trujillos, assumes the highest post in the regime for a military officer. As secretary of state for the armed forces, the 37-year-old air force general becomes first in the constitutional line of succession to the presidency. His brother, Colonel Pedro Santiago Rodriguez Echevarria, becomes chief of the air force, the country's dominant military arm. The respected General Felix Hermida, Jr., newly named secretary of the interior, will be charged with controlling the police, whose transfer from military supervision is an element in Balaguer's democratization program. By replacing his minister of labor, Balaguer has removed the last remaining pro-Trujillo figure from his cabinet.

Balaguer told the American consul general on Wednesday that pro-Castro leader Lopez Molina had been deported the day before. Balaguer had expressed concern over the number of protests received against Molina's detention, and felt this might indicate that pro-Communist groups had developed a more effective organization in the country than he had realized. He also expressed alarm over the effect of radio-broadcasts from Cuba calling for a general strike to force Balaguer's ouster.

Extremist criticism within the Dominican Republic of US "intervention" in the recent crisis has failed to arouse significant popular support. Elsewhere, Brazil has been the only country in the Western Hemisphere, other than Cuba, to criticize US actions during the crisis even indirectly. On 22 November, the Brazilian delegate in the OAS expressed his government's "apprehension" over recent events in the Dominican Republic and urged all OAS members to refrain from any act that could threaten the principle of nonintervention. The UN Security Council took no action on Cuba's

24 Nov 61

DAILY BRIEF

iii

25X1

25X1

Approved For Release 2002/11/19 : CIA-RDP79T00975A006100010001-2

Approved For Release 2002/11/19 : CIA-RDP79T00975A006100010001-2

22 November demand that it condemn US "aggression" in the Dominican Republic, though council president Zorin may submit a resolution on this at the council session today. [REDACTED]

25X1

25X1

*Congo: The 22 November secret debate of the Congolese parliament is an indication of Premier Adoula's continuing hold on the central government. The parliament almost unanimously supported Adoula's condemnation of the Congolese Army's recent activities in Kindu and criticized Gizenga's continued absence from Leopoldville. The standing of Gizenga has declined still further. Stanleyville commander Lundula seems to be genuinely behind Adoula, and Interior Minister Gbenye, a former Gizenga lieutenant, recently intimated [REDACTED]

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

[REDACTED] that he was no longer associated with his former chief. [REDACTED]

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

24 Nov 61

DAILY BRIEF

iv

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

*South Korea: The initial favorable South Korean reaction to General Pak Chong-hui's Washington visit has been clouded by an undertone of concern that he failed to obtain necessary assistance from the United States for the solution or amelioration of several basic problems. The factional conflict in the ruling Supreme Council for National Reconstruction may be renewed when PAK returns to Seoul on 25 November.

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

24 Nov 61

DAILY BRIEF

v

25X1

25X1

Czechoslovakia: Party boss Novotny's report to his party central committee, published on 21 November, appears designed to combat factional strife in the Czech party. Khrushchev's renewed attacks on Stalin apparently have led to a resurgence of demands in Czechoslovakia for a new assessment of those involved in the trial of former party secretary Rudolf Slansky, whose execution for excessive nationalism in 1952 is believed by most Czechoslovak party members to have been carried out on Stalin's orders.

Most of the present top Czechoslovak leaders share some responsibility for Slansky's execution. In his speech Novotny justified the execution by reiterating charges against Slansky for having ruled by police terror. In an attempt to absolve himself of any complicity in Slansky's actions, Novotny for the first time publicly shifted the blame to Gottwald, heretofore highly honored former party chairman and President, who died in 1953. By accusing Gottwald of the personality cult, Novotny has exposed himself to the same charge, since he is the only other

24 Nov 61

DAILY BRIEF

vi

25X1

25X1

Czech Communist leader to hold simultaneously the offices
of head of state and head of party. [REDACTED]

25X1

25X1

WATCH COMMITTEE CONCLUSIONS

25X1

[On the basis of findings by its Watch Committee, the United
States Intelligence Board concludes that:

[No Sino-Soviet bloc country intends to initiate direct mil-
itary action in the immediate future.]

25X1

Berlin: [The Communists continue their pressure on the
West's position in Berlin. Further harassments against Allied
access rights may be anticipated.] [REDACTED]

25X1

SELECTED INTELLIGENCE REPORTS AND ESTIMATES

25X1

(Available during the preceding week)

Prospects for Ghana: present political situation, loyalty
of army and police, economic problems and prospects, and
Nkrumah's policies and probable foreign orientation. U.S.I.B.
SNIE 64.1-61. 4pp. Nov 16'61. [REDACTED]

25X1

24 Nov 61

DAILY BRIEF

vii

25X1

25X1

Approved For Release 2002/11/19 : CIA-RDP79T00975A006100010001-2

Approved For Release 2002/11/19 : CIA-RDP79T00975A006100010001-2



25X1



Reaction to South Korean Leader's Washington Visit

Some press comment in South Korea has made reference to Pak's failure to secure an American commitment to specific aid figures and to underwrite the costs of the regime's five-year economic development program. Many lead press stories also noted the omission from joint high-level statements of any reference to Seoul's long-standing desire for a status-of-forces agreement. One prominent newspaper commented that although Pak's pledge to return the government to civilian hands was "no news to us," his reiteration of that pledge in Washington "adds greatly to its weight and verity."

Pak's stopover in Tokyo on 11-12 November to discuss the normalization of Japanese - South Korean relations with Prime Minister Ikeda received heavy but cautiously critical coverage in the South Korean press. South Korean reservations were heightened when the Japanese press claimed that Pak had agreed to drop all financial claims against Japan except those that had a legal basis in Japanese law or Diet actions and had agreed to accept long-term interest-bearing loans in lieu of grants. While the Pak-Ikeda talks appear to have achieved the important objective of developing a sense of confidence between the two leaders, South Korean public doubts and aroused Japanese leftist opposition to a settlement could be a serious obstacle to an early settlement of differences.



25X1

25X1

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

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